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MUSEUM NEWS

PUBLISHED BY

THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART

No. 22 TOLEDO, OHIO October, 1914

OUR CITY BEAUTIFUL CAMPAIGN

THE BOY WITH THE HOE

BY W. M. PARK

YOUNG, proud and flushed with victory he stands,
To meet full face the world's approving eye.
The calm assurance of a task well done,
A prize well won, beams from his countenance
And from his sturdy frame we get the feel
Of youth, and power, and fame to come,
When from the world, as from this garden patch,
He wrests the fruits of labor, meed of toil,
Through this fair boy America's prepared
To claim that liberty has proved its worth.

More than discrepancy of years, we see,
Sets off this lad from that famed Millet man—
"Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox;"—
There's more than youth upon our gard'ner's side,
And more, far more, than years bows to the ground
The drooping shoulder, the vacuous face
That marks the laborer where labor's bound
Upon the wheel of ignorance, or chained
To earthen deadliness by caste and creed—
"A thing that grieves not and that never hopes."

CITY BEAUTIFUL CAMPAIGN — IMPROVING A VACANT LOT

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL CAMPAIGN.

THE Toledo Museum of Art conducted a most successful City Beautiful Campaign during the past spring and summer, commencing early in March and continuing until the middle of September.

Mr. Carl B. Spitzer of the board of museum trustees was in charge of the movement, and much of the resulting success was due to his untiring enthusiasm. On March six Mr. Spitzer outlined the plan at a meeting of seven hundred public school teachers held at the Scott High School. He stated at that time that a City Beautiful Campaign was to make Toledo the garden city of Ohio by transforming all unimproved and unsightly lots and buildings into flower and vegetable gardens and vine covered arbors.

At the outset the museum was most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. W. H. Steffens, a horticulturist and an expert landscape gardener, who was engaged to direct the campaign, and who, by reason of his splendid preparation and his ability to enthuse and interest all classes of citizens, contributed in great measure to the success of the undertaking.

It would require many volumes to set forth the manifold activities crowded into the two hundred days following March six. Our space will only allow for the recital of the bare facts in a condensed form. Something like thirty thousand children and adults listened to illustrated lantern talks on gardening by which they were instructed how, when and where to plant. Colored slides illustrated what could be done in the way of beautifying vacant lots, unsightly yards and the surroundings of the small home. Three hundred and twelve of these illustrated talks were given by Mr. Steffens in the various school buildings and forty illustrated lectures were given before children in the hemicycle of the museum together with Sunday afternoon talks on gardening to adults and many other special talks and lectures were arranged for parents, clubs, church societies and other organizations in various parts of the city.

These activities were supplemented by a vigorous campaign in the newspapers. The Blade offered one hundred theatre tickets for the best City Beautiful ideas, the News-Bee inaugurated a question column through which Mr. Steffens daily gave advice to hundreds of anxious gardeners, young and old, while the Times gave freely of its space daily.

The museum sent out fifty thousand pamphlets containing full information in the matter of preparation of soil, depth, watering, fertilizing, how to treat sheds, fences, porches, window boxes and setting forth things to be remembered by the young gardener. The pamphlet also contained out-

CITY BEAUTIFUL CAMPAIGN — THE GIRLS TOOK A HAND

line plans suggesting treatments for small homes and yards.

The People's Savings Association gave nine hundred dollars to be divided into two hundred and fifty-five cash prizes as follows:

VACANT LOT GARDENS — Three Prizes: First $25.00, Second $15.00, Third $10.00.

HOME FLOWER GARDENS — Three Prizes: First $25.00, Second $15.00, Third $10.00.

HOME VEGETABLE GARDENS—Three Prizes: First $25.00, Second $15.00, Third $10.00.

HOME FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDENS—Three Prizes: First $25.00, Second $15.00, Third $10.00.

HOME GARDENS OF WARD AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN—One Hundred and Seventy-Seven Prizes: First $5.00, Second $3.00, Third $2.00, being three prizes for each of the forty ward and nineteen parochial schools.

INDIVIDUAL VARIETIES OF FLOWERS—Thirty Prizes: First $2.00, Second $1.00 for a bunch of each of the following fifteen varieties of Flowers: Aster, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Dahlia, Daisy, Gladiolus, Hydrangea, Lily, Marigold, Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Rose, Salvia, Zinnia.

INDIVIDUAL VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES—Thirty Prizes: First $2.00, Second $1.00 for a suitable number or amount of each of the following fifteen varieties of Vegetables: Beet, Green-podded Bean, Wax-podded Bean, Cabbage, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Head Lettuce, Onion, Pumpkin, Potato, Swiss Chard, Tomato, Turnip.

BEST COLLECTION OF FIVE BUNCHES OF FLOWERS OF ANY VARIETY WHATEVER—Three Prizes: First $5.00, Second $3.00, Third $2.00.

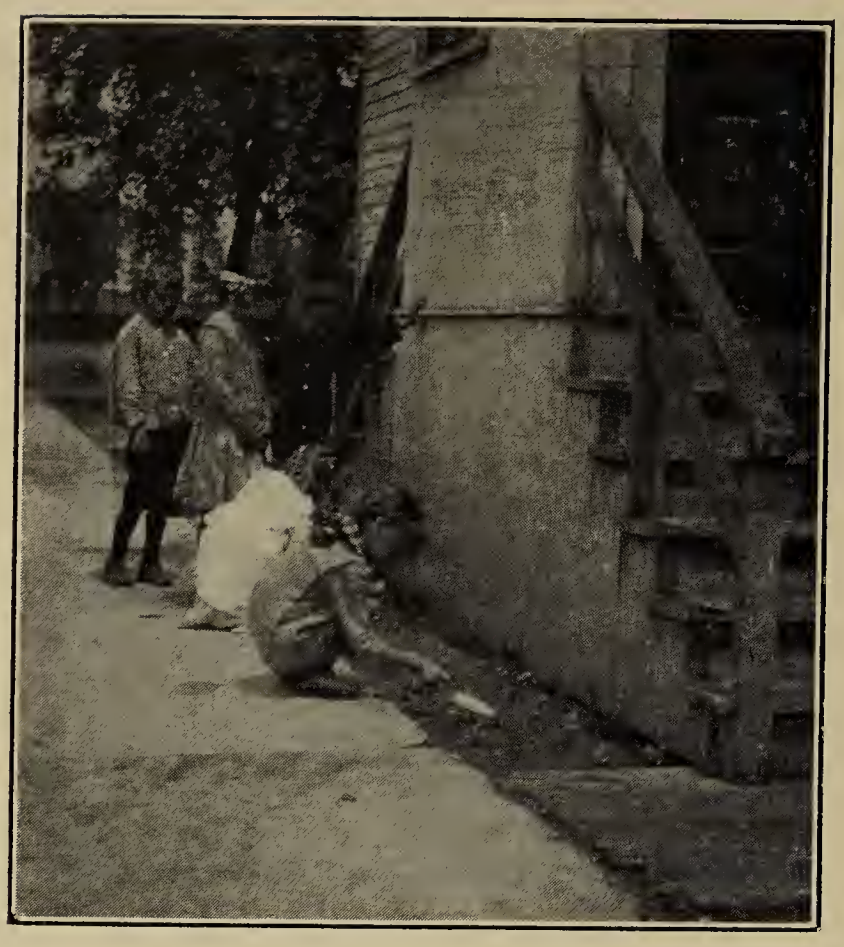
BEST COLLECTION OF FIVE VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES OF ANY KIND WHATEVER—Three Prizes: First $5.00, Second $3.00, Third $2.00.

The People's Savings Association also issued a handsome thirty page booklet profusely illustrated and showing in color gardens costing from ten cents up to five dollars, together with many other illustrations for garden cultivation. These books were distributed free.

Bostwick and Braun gave one hundred and eighty tools, hoes, rakes, spades and trowels to be used by the children in their school and vacant lot gardens.

The museum furnished flower and vegetable seeds at one cent a package; over two hundred thousand envelopes of seeds were sold at the museum, at the schools and at the various newspaper offices.

It was not long before the city began to bloom. The Toledo Commerce Club inaugurated a "Clean-Up Paint-Up" Campaign.



TINY TOTS PLANTING

The Mayor aided the movement with a proclamation and every quarter of the city commenced to shine and blossom. Thousands of children paraded with bands and floats, armed with banners, brooms, hoes and shovels. The demonstration was inspiring. Mr. Steffens and his associates answered hundreds of letters and made numerous visits to private homes, factories and institutions for the purpose of giving advice.

Each school appointed its own judges, who visited all gardens of contestants in the vicinity and rendered their decisions to the museum committee. Mr. Steffens and his assistants judged the gardens of adults and the various home flower and vegetable gardens.

On Sunday, September thirteen, a flower and vegetable show was held at the museum at which time there were awarded sixty-six prizes for individual varieties of flowers and vegetables and the best selection of five bunches or varieties. The judges on this occasion were Mr. W. H. Steffens, Miss Jane Scott and Mrs. Kate Brainard Lamb. This event concluded the City Beautiful Campaign for 1914.

The undertaking created much interest as indicated by the numerous inquiries received from various cities throughout the country. It was a glorious achievement.

THE HUMPHREYS COLLECTION.

FOR the Summer Exhibition of 1914, the Toledo Museum of Art was most fortunate in securing Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys' collection of American paintings which chronologically illustrated the development of American painting for a period of about one hundred years.

We must look back of the early painters in this collection to get the atmosphere necessary to properly see and understand this work. For many years after the Puritans settled in America there was naturally very little time for anything but the stern realities of life; there was a mental as well as a moral rigor in everything which very nearly prohibited the love of beauty. This puritanical influence greatly retarded the growth of painting as well as music, literature and later the drama.

The middle period, however, produced such artists as West, Stuart, Copley and Peale, who found it necessary to expatriate themselves, Europe offering greater opportunities.

It is only for a comparatively short time that we have been recovering from the early puritanical influences; the pendulum is swinging the other way now, and we are taking our place with the other countries in art.

A SUCCESSFUL YOUNG GARDENER

CITY BEAUTIFUL CAMPAIGN

IRONVILLE SCHOOL GARDENERS

The first landscape artists of America were grouped in what is now known as the Hudson River School; a body of men who, like the Barbizon group in France, went to nature for inspiration. In many instances their work was technically deficient, as breadth and simplicity of treatment were unthought of at that time. We must not forget, however, that this same Hudson River School was responsible for the renaissance in American art, a back to nature influence that characterized nineteenth century painting.

In the Humphreys' collection we find such names at Whittredge, Colman, Hart, Moran and others who were followers of this school. They loved nature in her most dramatic moods and their pictures of microscopic exactness were wrought with much labor and painstaking skill.

William Morris Hunt, George Inness and John La Farge were among the first Americans to go to France for study and inspiration. They, with Winslow Homer, Ralph Blakelock, Homer Martin, Thomas Eakins, Albert Ryder, George DeForest Brush and others, represented in this collection, constitute what might be called a post graduate group from the Hudson River School. Their viewpoint was broader and the craftsmanship of their art was greatly simplified and improved.

Contemporary art was well illustrated by the work of Carlton Chapman, Henry Golden Dearth, Paul Dougherty, Childe Hassam, Leonard Ochtman, Edward Potthast, Henry Ranger, Theodore Robinson, Elmer Schofield, John Twachtman and others equally well known in the field of art. The poet painter group also contemporary, had as its exponents J. Francis Murphy, Alexander Wyant and D. W. Tryon.

In this all American collection of 158 paintings by 61 artists the layman and the student found much to interest and to instruct. The efforts of our painters of two generations ago and the latest contemporary work were so linked together by a series of carefully selected canvases, as to form a chain of great beauty and historic value.

WHO WILL GIVE A PIANO?

THE Museum needs a good piano. With economy our income will allow us to meet all ordinary expenses—a piano is an extraordinary expense. We have many meetings, concerts and exercises at the Museum demanding musical numbers, at which times rented pianos are moved in and out at considerable inconvenience and expense.

A small grand piano of a good make is very much needed. About seven hundred and fifty dollars at the outside would purchase an instrument suitable for our needs. If any friend of the museum desires to make the institution such a gift it will be most acceptable.

MUSEUM NEWS

Toledo Museum of Art

EDITOR, GEORGE W. STEVENS.
Director of the Toledo Museum of Art.

No. 22 OCTOBER 1914

EDITORIAL.

THE TRUSTEES and members of the museum, together with thousands of citizens of Toledo who took advantage of the free days, fully appreciate the great kindness and generosity of Dr. A. C. Humphreys of New York, in sending to Toledo Museum of Art for the summer, one hundred and sixty notable works of American art belonging to his private collection. Many who viewed the exhibit were doubtless not fully aware of the unusual privilege afforded them in being able to enjoy one of the few great American collections brought together by one of our foremost connoisseurs.

Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, president of the Stevens Institute of Technology, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, president of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the head of a great engineering firm in London and New York, chief engineer of the Pintsch Lighting Co. and other mammoth industries, a leading spirit in many literary, educational and philanthropic organizations and movements, together with many other activities, the bare list of which could not be contained in this column, has performed wonders in finding time to surround himself with hundreds of examples of American painting, joyously, carefully and understandingly selected. Go to the busy man if you demand performance; and, go also to the man who has done much for his fellowman if you would seek benevolence.

Dr. Humphreys sent to Toledo for the pleasure and education of its citizens, a collection of paintings worth a great fortune. He has subjected his treasures to the risks of transportation and the wear and tear of handling, and in so doing has added one more generous act to the sum of his philanthropy.

IN most of the exhibits brought to the museum many canvases are for sale at reasonable figures, inasmuch as the museum does not depend on a profit and is glad to sell paintings that it may be worth the while of artists the world over to send their work to our city.

The painters do not stipulate that sales be made, but if we are to attract great and important things to Toledo, the members of the museum and citizens generally should make frequent purchases from the exhibits hung on our walls.

Toledo has several splendid private art collections of international importance, but as a rule our people do not pay enough attention to the adornment of their home walls.

We are a city of great travelers, which custom should have cultivated in us a rare understanding of what is good in art, but the fact remains that many of our home makers have not advanced beyond the cheap pot boiler and the "yard of puppy dogs" stage of appreciation.

In other cities the fine examples of paintings, etchings and sculpture brought to the museums find a ready sale. Dozens of paintings are sold out of every exhibit in Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and Indianapolis.

Too many Toledoans continue to generously acknowledge that "they know nothing about art, but they know what they like" and what they like is generally no good.

The museum has been doing missionary work in this community for a decade and it is time that the members and the general public awakened to a full appreciation of their exceptional advantages.

CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT, BOY SCOUTS SALUTING THE FLAG

THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT.

FIFTY thousand visitors attended the Child Welfare Exhibit held at the Museum of Art from May 1 to 11. The exhibit brought vividly to the attention of city officials, and Toledoans in general, the many pressing needs of our small citizens. As a direct result of the exhibit many reforms were instituted and many projects started for the betterment of conditions affecting the health, work, study and play of the Toledo child.

Fifteen galleries of the museum were devoted to exhibits. Continuous moving pictures and lectures occupied the hemicycle, while the museum grounds were given over to Boy Scout camps, open air schools, gymnastic exercises, folk dances, band concerts, choral singing by a thousand children and other events in which other thousands participated. The terrace in front of the museum was transformed into a great stage two hundred and fifty feet long, upon which the principal outdoor events took place, every afternoon and evening.

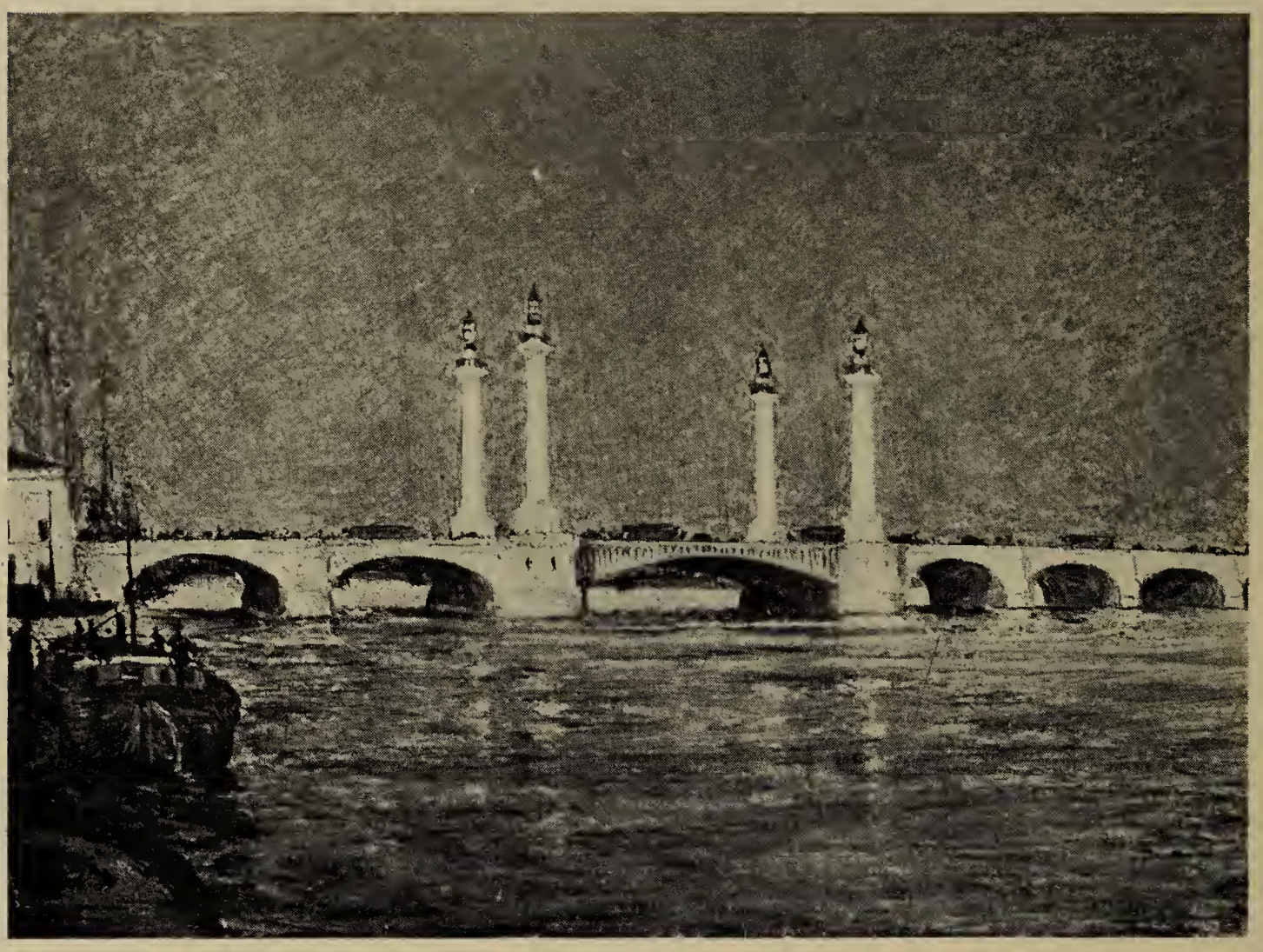
The galleries were devoted to various exhibits under the head of health, recreation, care of babies, philanthropy, home occupation, boys' and girls' interests, food, the working child, the Sunday school, manual training, domestic science and art.

The displays were most complete, covering every phase of child life such as school house cleaning, medical inspection, play ground equipment, festivals and pageants, the play leader, home-making, sex education and hygiene, children's diseases, institutional care, boy scouts, campfire girls, what children eat, school baths, school gardens, social centers, vocational education, play, toys, the Montessori system, designing, and many others, these few subjects being selected at random to give an idea of the scope of the exhibit.

A free clinic for rich and poor babies was conducted; good and bad grocery stores were represented; rooms were shown before the arrival of the visiting nurses and afterwards, and other features were included, all of which have been recorded in special publications issued by the museum.

The director of the exhibit was Dr. Anna Louise Strong, whose splendid vision and executive ability assured its success. Miss Strong left Toledo for Dublin, Ireland, where she conducted a similar exhibit under the patronage of the Countess of Aberdeen.

The Executive Committee consisted of Mr. Lyman Spitzer, chairman, Mr. James Dunn, secretary, and Mr. Francis W. Simmons, treasurer. Miss Emily Chapin Coye was assistant director, Mrs. Robinson Locke, publicity chairman, and Mrs. Geo. W. Stevens chairman of installation.



DESIGN FOR CHERRY STREET BRIDGE TOWERS BY ARNOLD W. BRUNNER

THE BRIDGE TOWERS.

IT is unnecessary to waste space setting forth the beauty of Mr. Arnold W. Brunner's design for the towers of the Cherry street bridge.

His achievement and his position in the world of art are matters of common knowledge.

Mr. Ralph Modjeski as an engineer has also an international reputation.

Whoever was responsible for the enlisting of their services in behalf of Toledo secured the best talent the world had to offer.

The attitude of some of our present city officials would be amusing were it not that their innocent antics may destroy all that the gods have bestowed upon us.

Still what are we to expect when "terrified amateurs" take to city building.

Pericles did something big for his home town some twenty centuries ago.

He was an ideal politician.

He dreamed big dreams and enlisted the services of great masters to make his dreams come true.

Pericles died.

The vein pinched out.

The glory of Greece faded.

A Pericles is not born every minute.

Washington selected the site of our national capital and his great vision conjured thereon a world city of incomparable beauty.

He secured the splendid assistance of Charles Eugene L'Enfant, and together they planned the city of Washington on a scale to meet the requirements of centuries to come.

Washington died.

L'Enfant died.

The vein pinched out.

Inconsequential politicians did their best, in the generations following, to block the development of the plan.

They nearly succeeded in so doing.

Within the last few years, due to the combined protest of all the architects in America, buildings were torn down and departures from the plan uprooted to make way for the carrying out of the original dreams of the Father of Our Country.

Father is again on the job.

In spirit.

But on the job.

And the capital is safe.

Toledo had a good start on a bridge as beautiful and as distinctive as anything in Paris or London or Geneva.

Then the vein pinched out.

Why?

Because Pericles is dead.
Washington is dead.
L'Enfant is dead.
And Whitlock has gone to war.

Toledo officials treated Mr. Modjeski shabbily in the manner of their termination of business relations.

Not satisfied with outraging good taste, they piled Ossa upon Pelion by refusing to pay the small balance due him for traveling expenses to and from Toledo.

They suggested to the man who graduated at the head of his class in the College des Ponts et-Chaussees, Paris, that three dollars was too much to pay for a Pullman bed, when the Salvation Army turns the trick for a dime.

They evidently expected the president of the Western Society of Engineers and the president, as well, of the Chicago Engineers' Club to leave any one of his suites of offices in New York, Chicago or Portland, Oregon, and drop over to Toledo by night, on the short plush seat of a day coach.

Honestly, Mr. Modjeski should have been real mad.

He wasn't.

He took it as a joke.

A joke on Toledo.

And it was.

Mr. Modjeski is a philosopher. Anent his Toledo experience he observes that one can argue with a man who says two and two are five and convince him that he is wrong, but when a man says two and two are a balloon, no argument is possible.

By the way, the United States still owes L'Enfant for the work he did on Washington.

OHIO PAINTERS' EXHIBIT.

THE Art Department of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, with headquarters at the Toledo Museum of Art, has arranged for an exhibition of Ohio painters to be shown throughout the state during the coming season. The exhibition will open in Toledo at the museum on the third of October and will continue for two weeks under the auspices of the Toledo Federation of Women's Clubs.

The collection will include works by the following Ohio painters, many of whom have international reputations: George Bellows, Joseph DeCamp, Charles Curran, Kenyon Cox, Wilder Darling, Helen Niles, Edward Potthast, Edmund Osthaus, J. H. Sharp, Thomas Parkhurst, Alice Schille, Henry Mosler, Karl Anderson, Cullen Yates, Daniel C. Beard, Almon C. Whiting, Elizabeth Nourse, Carlton Chapman, F. C. Gottwald, Wm. J. Edmondson, H. A. Streator, Ernest Blumenschein, Edw. Parker Hayden, Albert C. Fauley, Mrs. Albert C. Fauley, Maurice Stewart Hague and Kate Brainard Lamb.

From Toledo the collection will go to Youngstown to be shown during the convention of women's clubs. Talks will be given daily during the convention in the gallery by the Assistant Director of the Toledo Museum, who is also chairman of the Art Committee of the Ohio Federation, and an effort will be made to create a greater interest in art among the women of Ohio. During the season the Ohio Painters Exhibition will also be shown in Cleveland and Columbus and other cities.

M. JEAN GUIFFREY.

M. JEAN GUIFFREY, Curator of Paintings in the Louvre, Paris, visited Toledo during the summer for the purpose of seeing the museum and its collections and several of the private collections of paintings in the city.

Monsieur Guiffrey was granted a three years' leave of absence by the Minister de l'Instruction publique et des Beaux Arts and the Administration des Musees Nationaux of France to assume the duties for that period of Curator of Paintings in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. His work having been concluded in Boston, he was on his return trip to Paris by way of Japan and the Orient. While in Toledo he was the guest of Director and Mrs. George W. Stevens. He was delighted and surprised with the beauty of the Toledo Museum of Art and considered it a privilege to be able to view the splendid private collections in the city. He was especially pleased with the examples of Rembrandt and Hals in the collection of Mr. E. D. Libbey, the Rembrandt owned by Mr. John N. Willys and the Corots in the collection of Mr. Arthur J. Secor, all of which he considered to be among the best examples in the world. Monsieur Guiffrey expected to arrive in Paris in September and resume his duties at the Louvre.

GOOD GOVERNMENT — HARRY I. STICKROTH

A TOLEDO BOY WINS HIGH HONORS.

FOR ten years past there have been held annually at the Toledo Museum of Art exhibitions of the art and manual training work of the pupils of the Toledo public schools. In one of these exhibitions nine years ago there was hung a drawing of a horse done by a fourteen-year-old lad out in Auburndale school. It was crude but interesting, for in it there was a promise. The little drawing was selected, together with several others, to illustrate an article on the exhibit in the Sunday Times. This incident did not, of course, decide Henry Stickroth, the fourteen-year-old artist, as to his life work, although it doubtless helped a little.

The fact remains, however, that Master Stickroth soon got astonishingly busy and kept busily at being busy until July of this year, 1914, when in competition with the young artists of two nations, the United States and France, he won the Fellowship of the American Academy in Rome, which carries with it $3,000 and three years' travel in Europe and study in Rome at the School of Fine Arts conducted by the Academy. Mr. Stickroth is a credit to his country, his native city and to the system of art instruction in the Toledo Public Schools.

The subject for the composition was Good Government and Mr. Stickroth's successful idea founded on Truth and the Ten Commandments is herewith reproduced. The judges who awarded him the Fellowship were Edwin H. Blashfield, John W. Alexander and Kenyon Cox. The founders of the American Academy in Rome were J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, Henry C. Frick, Charles F. McKim, Henry Walters and Harvard University. Its charter and active memberships are made up of a long list of equally notable Americans.

Mr. Stickroth is the recipient of a great honor well deserved. All the greater when it is taken into consideration the thousands of clever students in the art schools of Chicago, New York and other cities both here and abroad whose great ambition would be the achievement of such splendid recognition.

Art students who have high aspirations should take a course at Auburndale school. They will do better in Toledo.

OCTOBER EXHIBITS.

THE first exhibition of the season of 1914-1915 to be held during the month of October will be made up of paintings by William Baxter Closson. of Boston; F. Usher DeVoll, of Providence, and the Ohio Paint-

ers Exhibition mentioned elsewhere in this issue. The Closson paintings have been exhibited at the Worcester Art Museum during the past summer, while galleries in the middle west have furnished many of the canvases in the DeVoll collection. The collection of Japanese water colors belonging to the museum will also be hung during October. The opening reception will be an evening event, probably on Saturday, October 3, at which time the members of the Federation of Women's Clubs will be the guests of the museum, the Ohio exhibit having been arranged as a part of Ohio Federation work.

SHAKESPEARE'S ANNIVERSARY.

THE Museum assisted in celebrating the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday with a reception on the evening of April twenty-second. Members of the Shakespeare association, prominent players, out of town visitors and the members of the Museum participated. There was a fine musical program and Mrs. Robert Morris's splendid collection of Shakespearean pictures were shown with a stereoptican, in the hemicycle. Other ceremonies in connection with the celebration were held the following day at the Woman's Building and in the Scott High School Auditorium. The celebration closed with a Shakespeare costume ball.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN.

THE Museum conducted a most successful campaign during the early part of the summer for the purpose of increasing its membership. Inasmuch as the museum has no maintenance fund, no municipal aid and relies entirely upon the dues of its members for support, it became necessary to greatly increase the membership if the museum work was to be carried forward successfully. To this end the campaign was organized by Irving E. Macomber, chairman, and the Membership Commitee consisting of H. I. Shepherd, John D. Biggers, Paul A. Harsch, Walter S. Lenk and Carl B. Spitzer. One hundred and twenty enthusiastic workers were divided into twelve teams. The campaign started with an evening banquet and continued for three days with luncheons at noon. As a result eight hundred and forty-two new members were secured, bringing the total membership of the museum up to two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight. That the museum has such a splendid membership need not discourage others from joining. This is a big institution doing a big work for the benefit of all Toledo. Your annual ten dollar contribution makes this work and the institution possible.

Those who desire to join will find the way made easy if they will telephone or write the museum or any museum official.

I Will Help Maintain The Toledo Museum of Art

I desire to become an Annual Member of The Toledo Museum of Art, paying $10 a year for full privileges for myself and members of my immediate family.

Name_____

Address _____

CUT OUT, sign and mail to the Museum.
It is not necessary to send check with application.

OFFICERS OF THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART

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WILLIAM HARDEE, First Vice-President
ARTHUR J. SECOR, Second Vice-President
CHARLES A. SCHMETTAU, Secretary
ISAAC E. KNISELY, Treasurer
C. JUSTUS WILCOX, Assistant Treasurer

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To serve until January, 1915:	To serve until January, 1916:	To serve until January, 1917:
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CARL B. SPITZER	WILLIAM J. WALDING	ARTHUR J. SECOR
IRVING E. MACOMBER	ALVIN B. TILLINGHAST	EDWARD FORD
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CARL B. SPITZER
WILLIAM A. GOSLINE, JR.
IRVING E. MACOMBER

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RUTH M. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary
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